How to find the right journal - strategies and tools to help authors

February 2026

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Agenda

- Why the right journal is important?
- How to find a relevant journal for my next article?
- What tools can support me in my publishing challenges?

Importance of choosing the right journal

Selecting the right journal is important

- Quality
- Discoverability
- Visibility
- Impact
- Research assesment and evaluation

INVESTMENT

Selecting the right journal is important

The consequences of choosing a bad journal for good work:

- Monetary costs for the author/institution
- Reputational costs for the work and people involved
- Negative impact on rankings and research assessment
- Durability: no assurance of longevity of the paper
- Delisting of the journal by indexing services

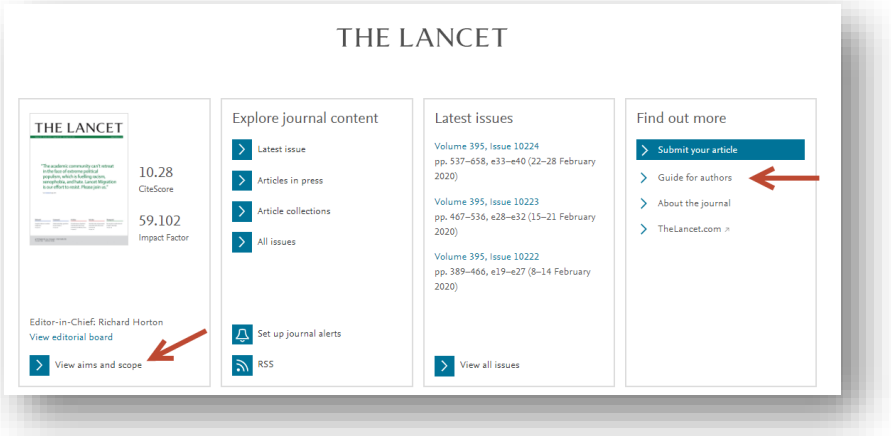


https://thinkchecksubmit.org

Choose the right journal

Investigate all candidate journals to find out

- Aims and scope
- Accepted types of articles
- Readership
- Read the guide for Authors
- Current hot topics



Ask for help from your supervisor or colleagues

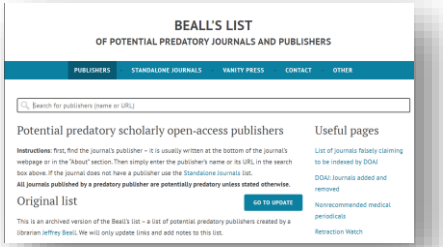
Select the best journal for submission

Look at your references – these should help you narrow your choices.

Review recent publications in each “candidate journal”.

Ask yourself the following questions:

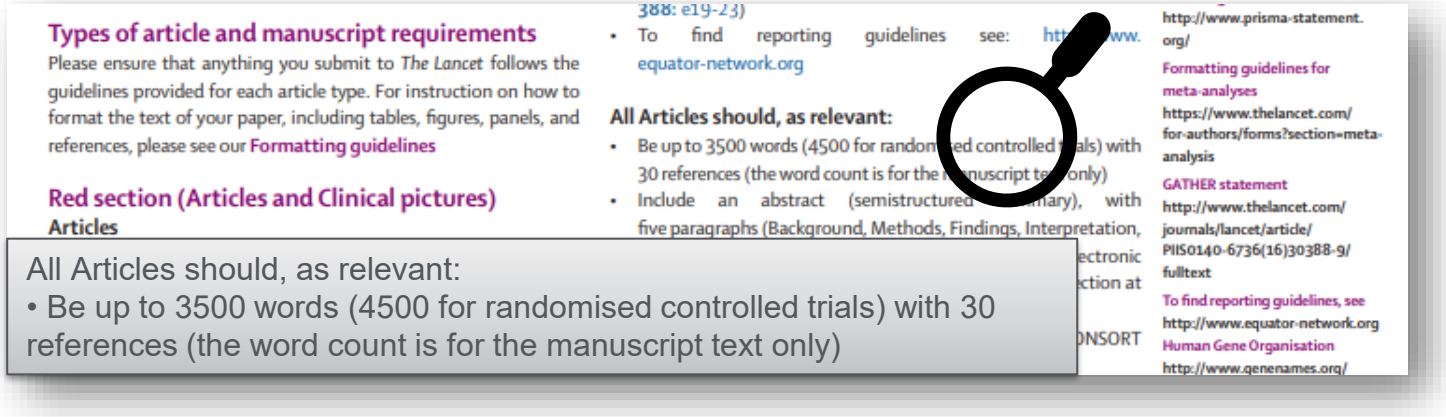
- ✓Who is this journal’s audience?
- ✓How fast does it make a decision or publish your paper?
- ✓What are the various Impact metrics for the journal?
- ✓Do you want/need to publish Open Access?
- ✓Does it really exist or is dubious? (check for example archived version of Beall’s List of Predatory Open Access Publishers)



https://beallslist.net/

Read the “Guide for Authors”

- Find it on the journal homepage of the publisher, e.g. Elsevier.com
- Keep to the Guide for Authors in your manuscript
- Editors do not like wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts



All Articles should, as relevant:
• Be up to 3500 words (4500 for randomised controlled trials) with 30 references (the word count is for the manuscript text only)

Checklist for journal selection

- ✓ Does the subject of your article match the journal's **subject focus**?
- ✓ Does the journal accept the **article type** you intend to submit?
- ✓ Is the journal read by your **target audience**?
- ✓ Is the journal **included** in bibliographic and subject-specific databases?
- ✓ Does the journal have an **online edition**?
- ✓ Is the journal's impact factor / CiteScore in line with your **requirements**?
- ✓ Is the journal regarded as **prestigious** one in its field by colleagues and peers?
- ✓ What is the **turnaround time** for articles submitted to the journal?
- ✓ How many times in a year is the journal **published**?
- ✓ What are the **publication charges**? (Only applicable for Open Access)
- ✓ Is the length and structure of your manuscript **acceptable** to the journal?

Your Journals list for this manuscript

You now have a list of candidate journals for your manuscript……

- ✓ All authors of the submission agree to this list of journals
- ✓ Write your draft as if you are going to submit to the first journal on your list. Use its Guide for Authors - these differ per journal

- ✗ **DO NOT gamble by submitting your manuscript to more than one journal at a time.**

  International ethics standards prohibit multiple/simultaneous submissions, and editors DO find out! (Trust us, they DO!)

The peer review process

Peer Review

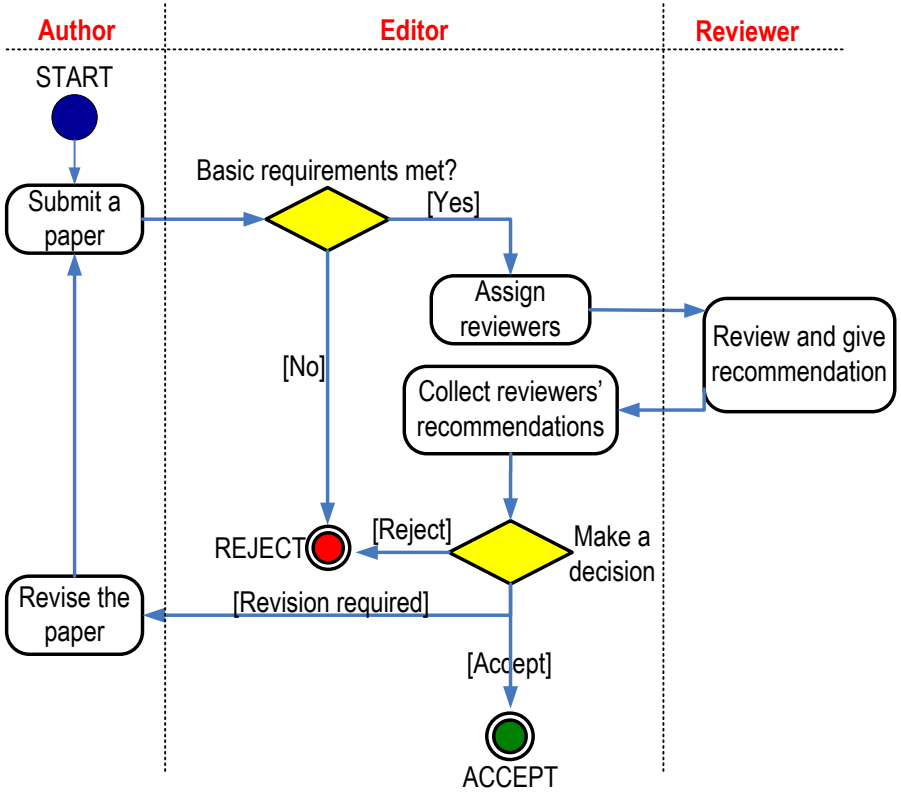
The essential filter used to separate science from speculation and to determine scientific quality

- Peer review helps to determine the validity, significance and originality of research
- Helps to improve the quality of papers
- Publication in peer-reviewed journals protects the author's work and claim to authorship
- Publishers have ensured the sustainability of journals and the peer-review system for over 300 years

The costs of managing the peer-review process are borne by publishers

Publishers stand outside the academic process and are not prone to prejudice or favour

The Peer Review Process is not a black hole!



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Michael Derntl. Basics of Research Paper Writing and Publishing.
http://dbis.rwth-aachen.de/~derntl/papers/misc/paperwriting.pdf

First Decision: “Accepted” or “Rejected”

Accepted

- Very rare, but it happens

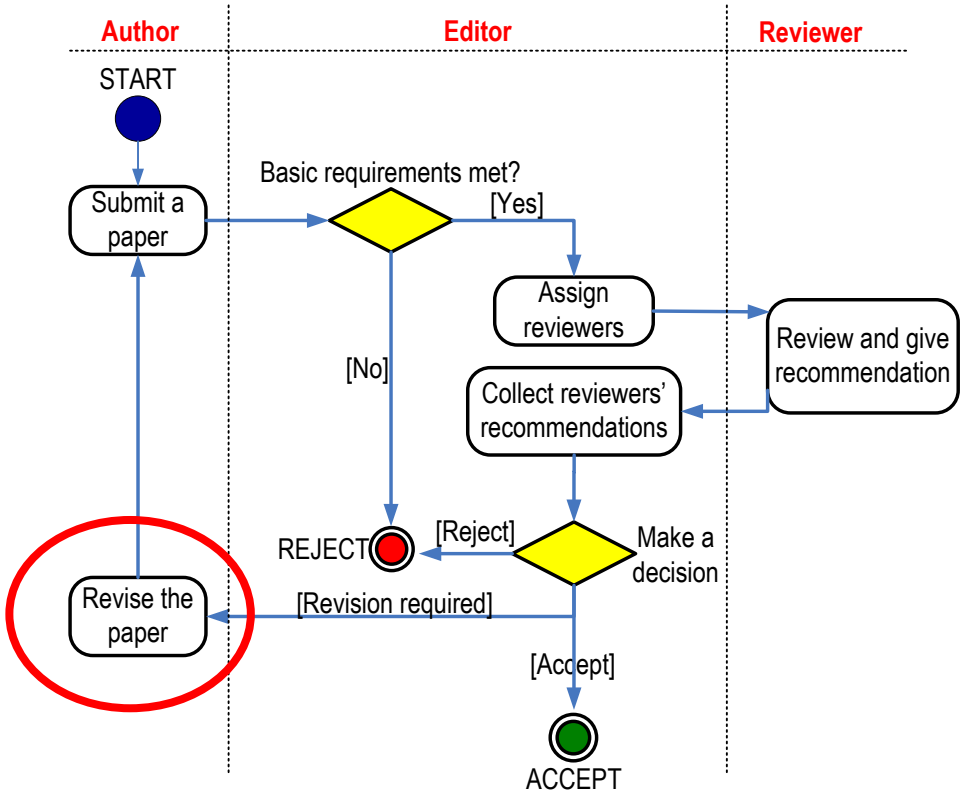


- Congratulations!
  - Cake for the department
  - Now wait for page proofs and then for your article to be online and in print

Rejected

- Probability 40-90% ...
- Do not despair
  - It happens to everybody
- Try to understand WHY
  - Consider reviewers’ advice
  - Be self-critical
- If you submit to another journal, begin as if it were a new manuscript
  - Take advantage of the reviewers’ comments and revise accordingly
  - They may review your manuscript for the next journal too!
  - Read the Guide for Authors of the new journal, again and again.

The Peer Review Process – **revisions**



First Decision: “Major” or “Minor” Revision

Major revision

- The manuscript may finally be published in the journal
- Significant deficiencies must be corrected before acceptance
- Usually involves (significant) textual modifications and/or additional experiments

Minor revision

- Basically, the manuscript is worth being published
- Some elements in the manuscript must be clarified, restructured, shortened (often) or expanded (rarely)
- Textual adaptations
- “Minor revision” does NOT guarantee acceptance after revision, but often it is accepted if all points are addressed!

Manuscript Revision

Prepare a detailed Response Letter

- ✓ **Copy-paste <u>each</u> reviewer comment**, and type your response below it
- ✓ **State specifically** which changes you have made to the manuscript
  - ✓ Include page/line numbers

- ✓ Provide a ***scientific* response** to comments to accept, ...
- ✓ ..... or a **convincing, solid and <u>polite</u>** rebuttal when you feel the reviewer was wrong.
- ✓ Write in such a manner, that your response can be forwarded to the reviewer without prior editing

Increasing the likelihood of acceptance

- ✓ You have to be consistent.
- ✓ You have to check and recheck before submitting.
- ✓ Make sure you tell a logical, clear, story about your findings.
- ✓ Especially, take note of referees' comments. They improve your paper.

This should increase the likelihood of your paper being accepted, and being in the 30% (accepted) not the 70% (rejected) group!

Why do reviewers review?

- Value from mentoring young researchers
- Enjoyment in reviewing
- General interest in the area
- Awareness of new research and developments before their peers
- Career development
- Help with own research or new ideas
- Association with journals and Editors
- Keep updated with latest developments

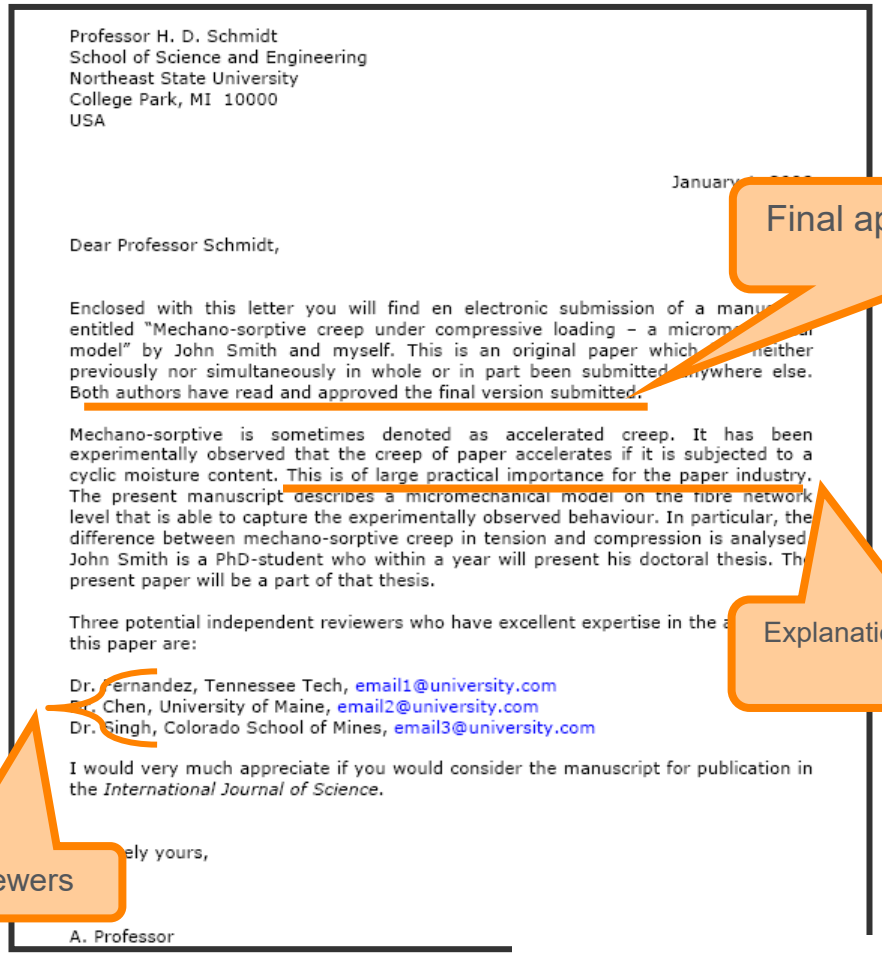
What leads to acceptance ?

- ✓ **A**ttention to details
- ✓ **C**heck and double check your work
- ✓ **C**onsider the reviewers' comments
- ✓ **E**nglish must be as good as possible
- ✓ **P**resentation is important
- ✓ **T**ake your time with revision
- ✓ **A**cknowledge those who have helped you
- ✓ **N**ew, original and previously unpublished
- ✓ **C**ritically evaluate your own manuscript
- ✓ **E**thical rules must be obeyed

– Nigel John Cook
Editor-in-Chief, *Ore Geology Reviews*

The Cover letter

Cover Letter



Professor H. D. Schmidt
School of Science and Engineering
Northeast State University
College Park, MI 10000
USA

January

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find en electronic submission of a manu
entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading – a microm
model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which
previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted
Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed
John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. Th
present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the
this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

ely yours,

A. Professor

Final approval from all authors

Explanation of importance of research

Suggested reviewers

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Only the handling Editor will see your cover letter

Suggestions

✓ Address the letter to the Editor formally and correctly by name, with the journal name.

✓ Check that the journal has not changed its Aims and Scope recently

✗ Do not exaggerate or inflate the claims you are making

✗ Not too long: One side of a sheet of paper max using normal 12-point Times or Ariel font.

✗ Avoid humour

Compliance with Generative AI policies

Can ChatGPT be listed as an Author? **No.**



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Nurse Education in Practice

Volume 66, January 2023, 103537

Editorial

Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?

Siobhan O'Connor [a], ChatGPT [b]



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Ethics, Medicine and Public Health

Volume 25, December 2022, 100853

Editorial

Beyond Covid-19, why AI is revolutionizing the scientific ecosystem

C. Bommier [a b], J. Haiech [a], P. Charlier [c], DALL-E2 [d], DaVinci-002 [e]

- Authors **should not list AI** and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author.
- **Authorship implies responsibilities** and tasks that can only be **attributed to and performed by humans**.

Generative AI Author policies

Elsevier's policy[1] states that authors should:

- Only use Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies to improve **readability** and **language** of the work.
- Apply the technology with **human oversight** and control, as it can generate authoritative-sounding text that may be **biased, incorrect, or incomplete**.
- **Disclose** in their manuscript the use of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies.
- Not list Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies as an **author or co-author** or cite AI as an author.

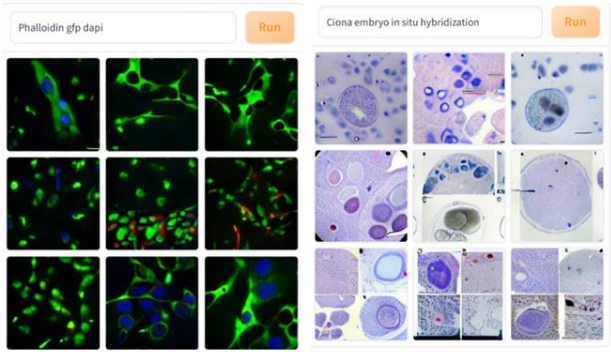
[!] Please note the policy only refers to the use of Generative AI in the *writing* process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyze and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

[1] Policies are published on Elsevier's Publishing Ethics page: https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics. Further guidance can be found in the RELX Responsible AI Principles.

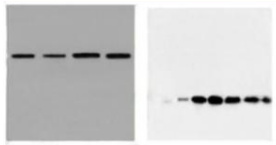
Generative AI Image & Artwork Policy

- We **do not permit** the use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools to create or alter images in submitted manuscripts.[1]
    - **Exception:** Where the use of Generative AI or AI-assisted tools is part of the **research design or research methods** (such as in AI-assisted imaging approaches to generate or interpret the underlying research data), such use must be described in a reproducible manner in the methods section.[1]
- The use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools in the production of artwork such as for **journal covers or graphical abstracts** is **not** permitted.

OpenAI's DALL-E mini is an AI model that generates images from any prompt



Courtesy of Alberto Stolfi



Deepfake Western blots
Wang *et al.*, 2022. *Patterns.*
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2022.100509

[1]Policies are published on Elsevier's Publishing Ethics page: https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics
Further guidance can be found in the RELX Responsible AI Principles

How to choose the right journal?

Practical ways and how to use Elsevier tools to help make a wise decision

Idea 1: use your bibliography

Idea 1: use your bibliography

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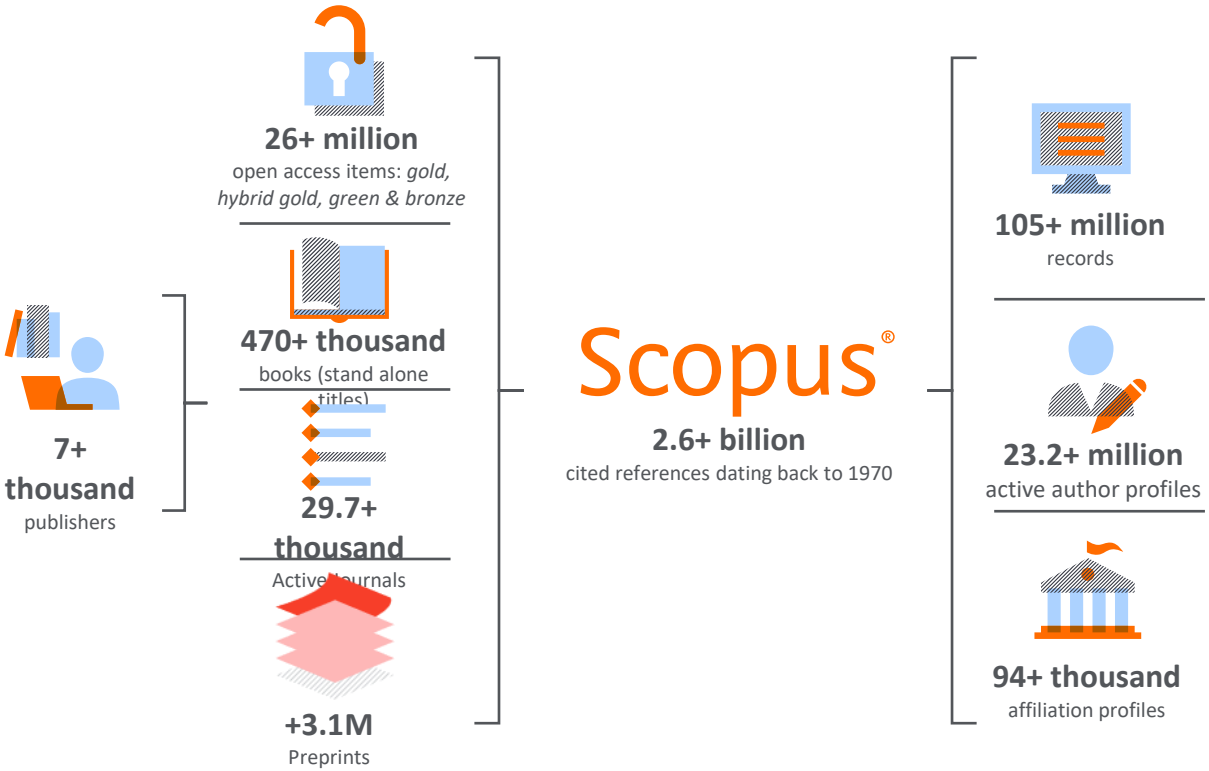
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Idea 2: Use Scopus: explore the search results

Curated, enriched and connected data that surfaces signals about research that are intuitive to access and understand



Identify and analyze which journals to read/submit to

Track and assess a researcher's impact

Decide what, where and with whom to collaborate

Track impact of research and monitor global research trends

Find the current research; what has been published in a research area

Determine how to differentiate research topics, find ideas

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Numbers shown are rounded and current as January 2026. Scopus is updated daily

Scopus Coverage Summary (January 2026)

Global representation means global discovery across all subjects and content types

105M records from **29.7K** active journals, **171K** conferences and **470K** books (stand alone titles)

from more than **7,000+** publishers in **105** countries

- Updated daily—approximately **15,000** articles per day indexed
- **26M** open access documents (Gold, Hybrid Gold, Bronze & Green)
- **3.1M** preprints from multiple preprint servers
- **8,905** active Open Access journals

Number of journals by subject area**

Physical sciences
10,592

Health sciences
8,277

Social sciences
13,973

Life sciences
5,805

Journals

29,780** active peer-reviewed journals

168 trade journals

8,905 OA Journals (DOAJ/ROAD)

26M fully-indexed funding acknowledgements

- Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (refs post-1970 only)
- Citations back to 1970

Conferences

171K conference events

13.2M conference papers

Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences

Books

470K stand-alone books

4.37M total book items

Focus on Social Sciences and A&H

Preprints

3.1M preprints

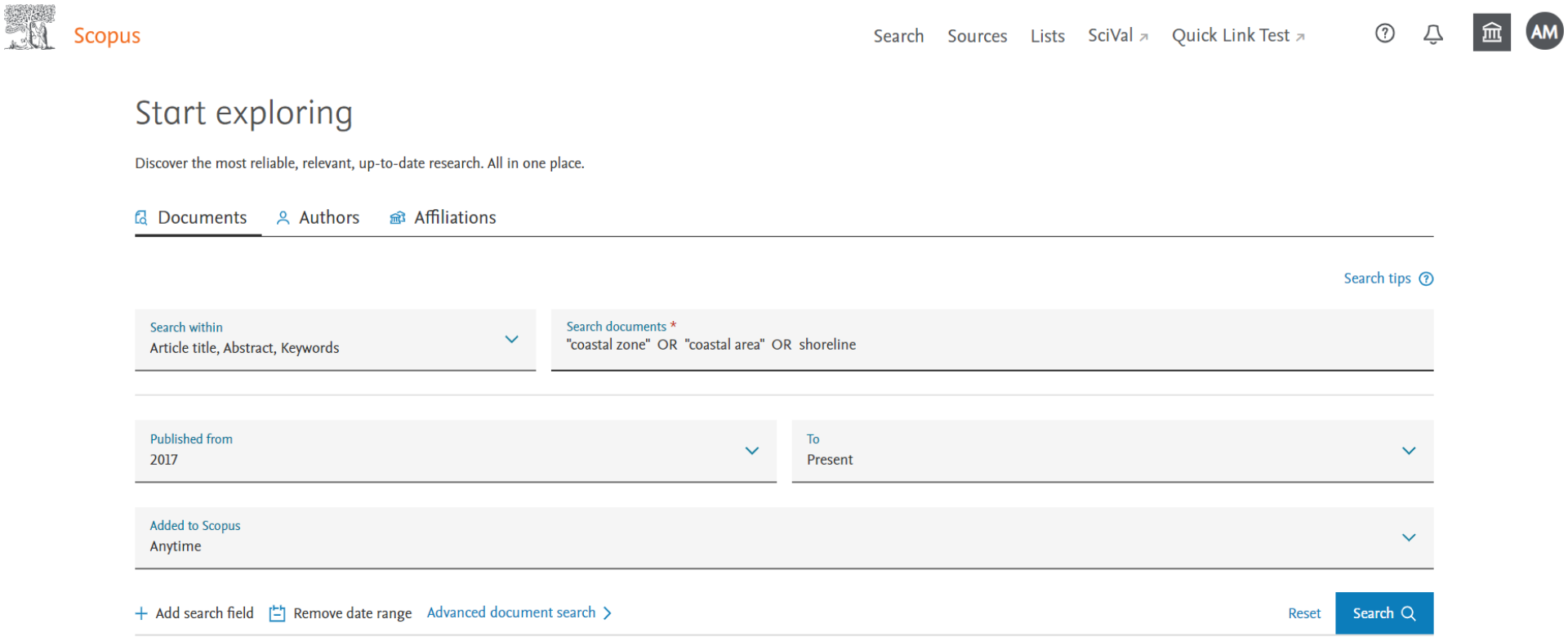
8 preprint servers:

- arXiv
- ChemRxiv
- bioRxiv
- medRxiv
- SSRN
- TechRxiv
- Research Square
- eLife

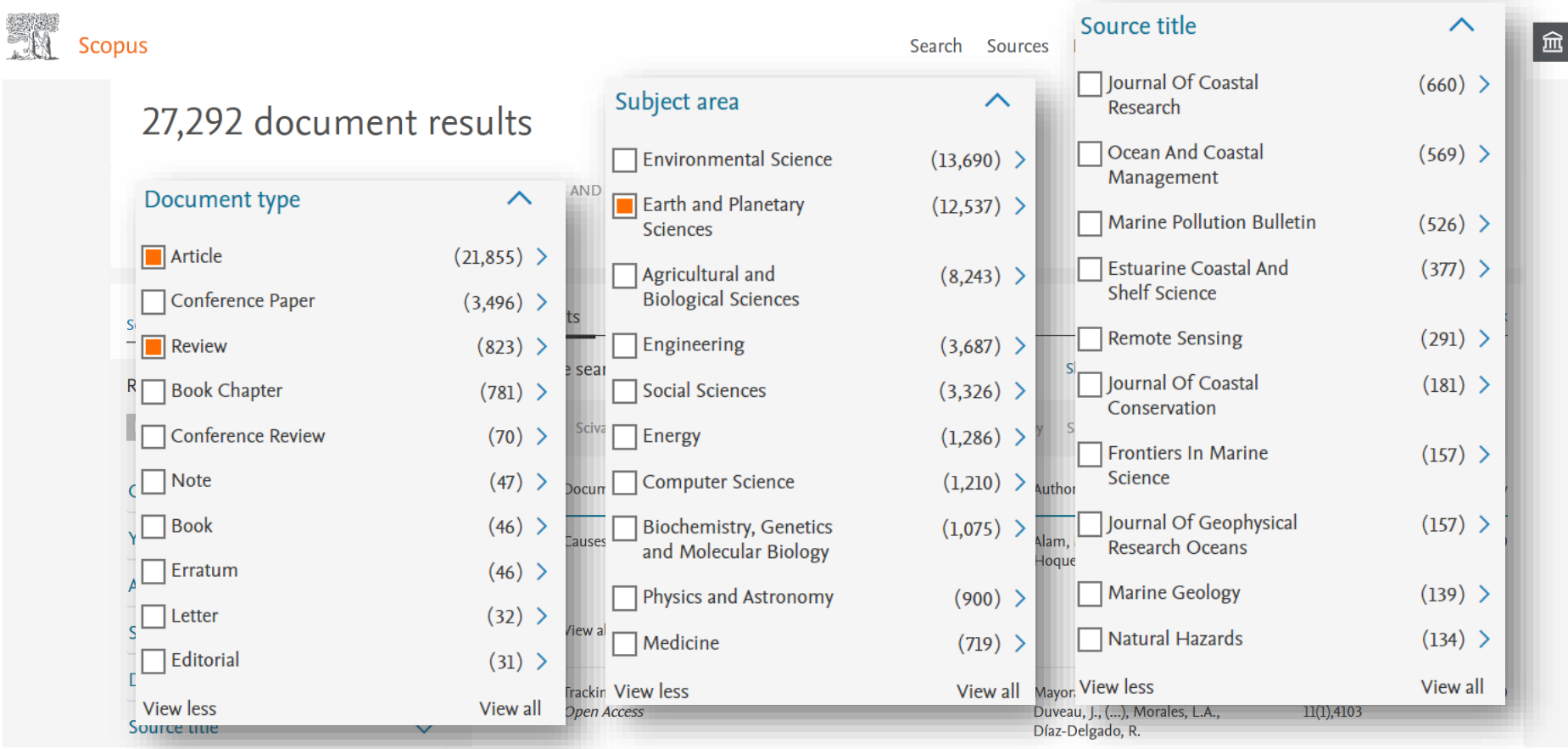
*Journals may be classified in multiple subject areas: this count includes current actively indexed titles only
**Total number of Scopus journals in database including inactive titles is 48,004

Numbers shown are rounded and current as January 2026. Scopus is updated daily

Idea 2: explore the search results



Idea 2: explore the search results



Idea 3: Use Scopus: explore the sources

Expert Curated content selection by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

Expert curation

There are 104,586* active scholarly titles

Of which 47,519* are peer-reviewed

Scopus indexes 24,600+

Curated content

› Titles on Scopus are rigorously reviewed and selected by an independent board of subject matter experts to include 52% of the world's peer-reviewed scholarly literature.

** Source: Ulrich's Web Global Serials Directory, February 15, 2019*

- The **CSAB** is an independent board of subject experts from all over the world.
- Comprised of 17 Subject Chairs.
- Board members are chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many have (journal) Editor experience.
- Year round, the board members are responsible for reviewing all titles that are suggested to Scopus.



Transparent Scopus selection criteria for serial content

1) All titles should meet all technical criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:

- Peer-review
- English title, abstract, keywords
- At least 2 years and regular publication
- Publication ethics statement

2) Eligible titles are reviewed by the CSAB according to 14 selection criteria in 5 categories:

- Journal Policy
- Quality of Content
- Journal Standing
- Regularity
- Online Availability

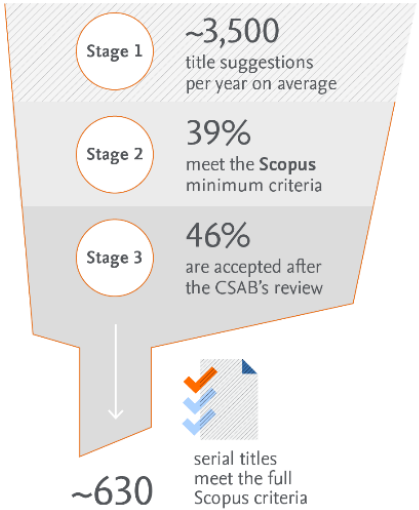
Serials include journals, book series or conference series.

Maintaining high-quality: Scopus rigorous re-evaluation process and criteria

- Less than half of the reviewed titles are selected for Scopus coverage.
- The Content Selection Advisory Board is selective and strict on quality.

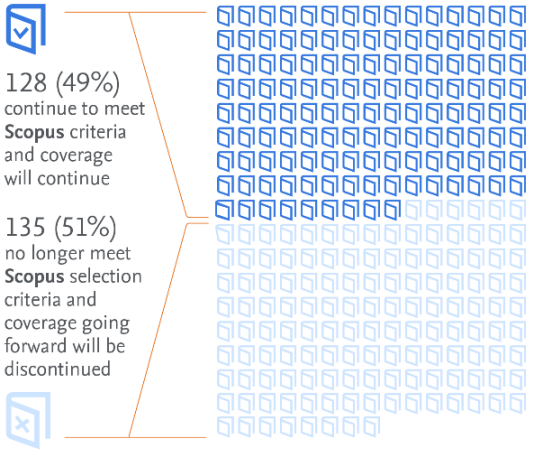
Strict quality & ethics selection criteria

The Scopus title selection criteria – our set of clear and transparent guidelines, in combination with reviews by our independent CSAB – ensure the quality of titles indexed meets consistently high standards.

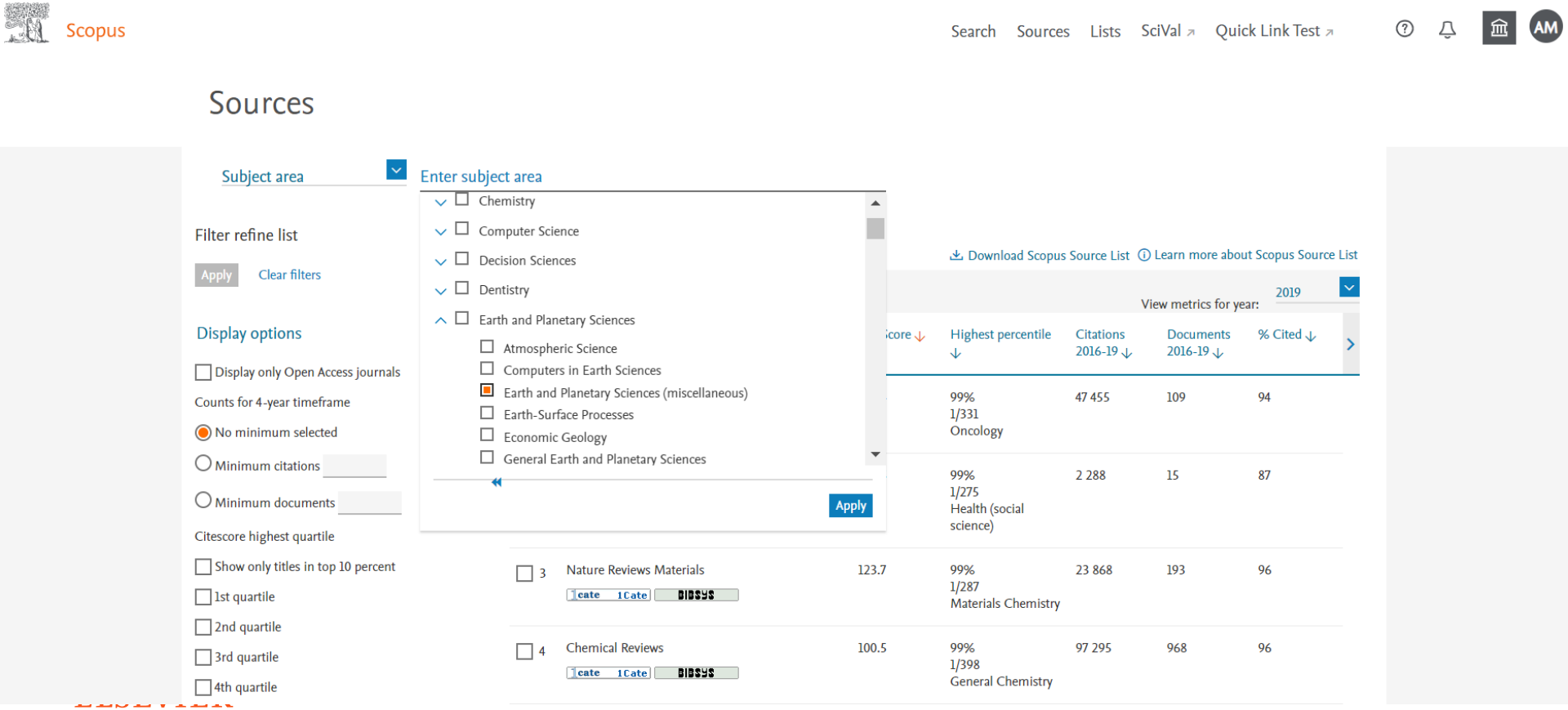


Rigorous re-evaluation process

In the latest reevaluation exercise, 263 under-performing titles were re-evaluated by the Content Selection & Advisory Board

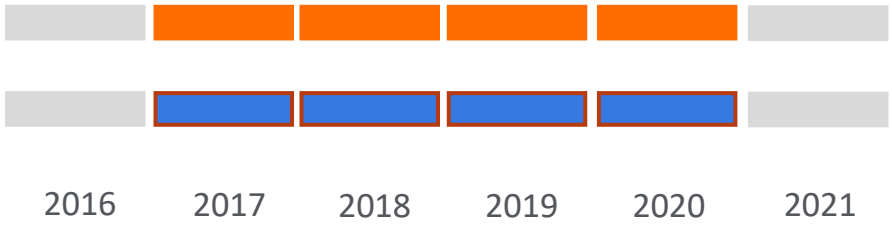


Idea 3: check the list our indexed journals



Idea 4: Use Scopus: check the journal metrics

CiteScore



$$CiteScore\ 2020 = \frac{Citations\ between\ 2017\ and\ 2020}{Documents\ published\ between\ 2017\ and\ 2020}$$

- This metric counts the citations received in past 4 years to **articles, reviews, conference papers, book chapters and data papers** published in the same timeframe, and divides this by the number of publications published in these 4 years.
- **The same documents** are included in the **nominator and denominator**.
- **The value depends on the discipline.**
- More than 24k journals and more than 700 book series have CiteScore.

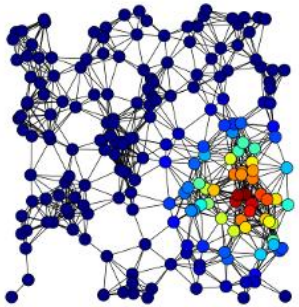
SNIP – Source Normalized Impact per Paper



Universiteit Leiden

- Developed by CWTS, **University of Leiden** in The Netherlands.
- Measures **contextual citation impact** by weighting citations based on the **total number of citations in a subject field**.
- The **impact** of a single **citation** is given **higher value** in subject **areas** where citations are **less likely**, and vice versa.
- It's a **normalized parameter**, thus it allows to compare journals **across disciplines**.

SJR – SCImago Journal Rank

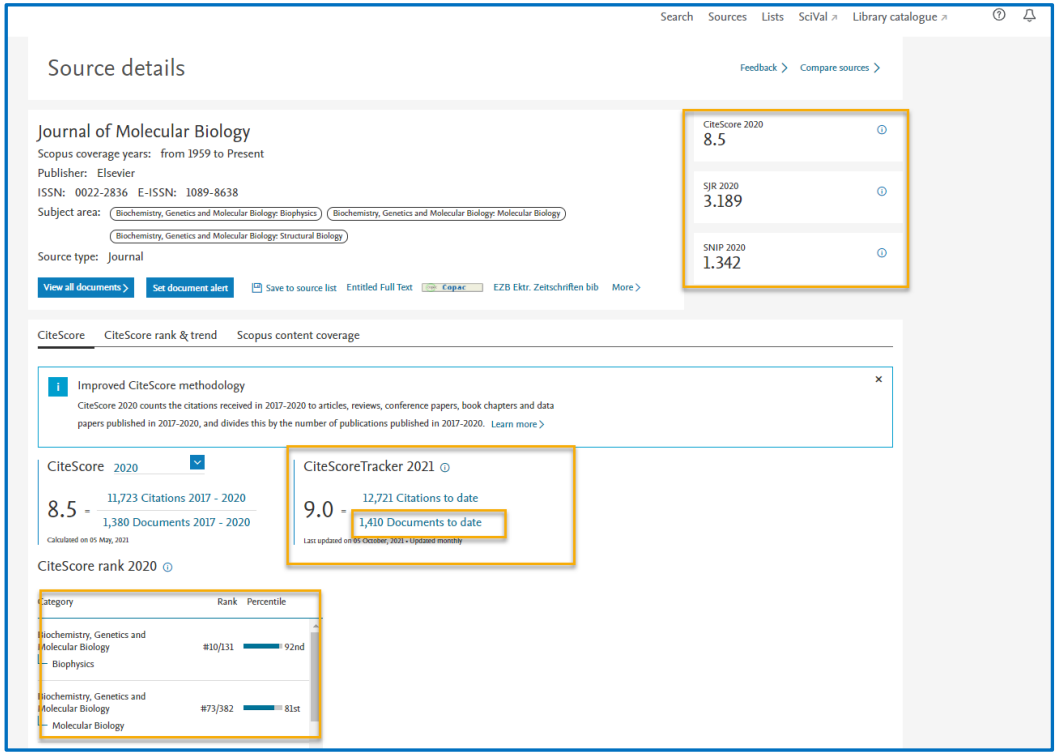


SCIMAGO LAB

- Developed by SCImago, Spain.
- A **prestige metric** that can be applied to journals, book series and conference proceedings.
- It bases on the **eigenvector network theory** – nodes may have different „value” or „weight”.
- With SJR, the **subject field, quality and reputation** of the journal have a **direct effect** on the **value of a citation**.

Idea 4: check the journal metrics

How the journal is performing? - **CiteScore**, **SJR** and **SNIP**



Step 1: From Scopus Sources, search for journal

Step 2: Check the annual journal metrics **CiteScore**, **SJR** and **SNIP**

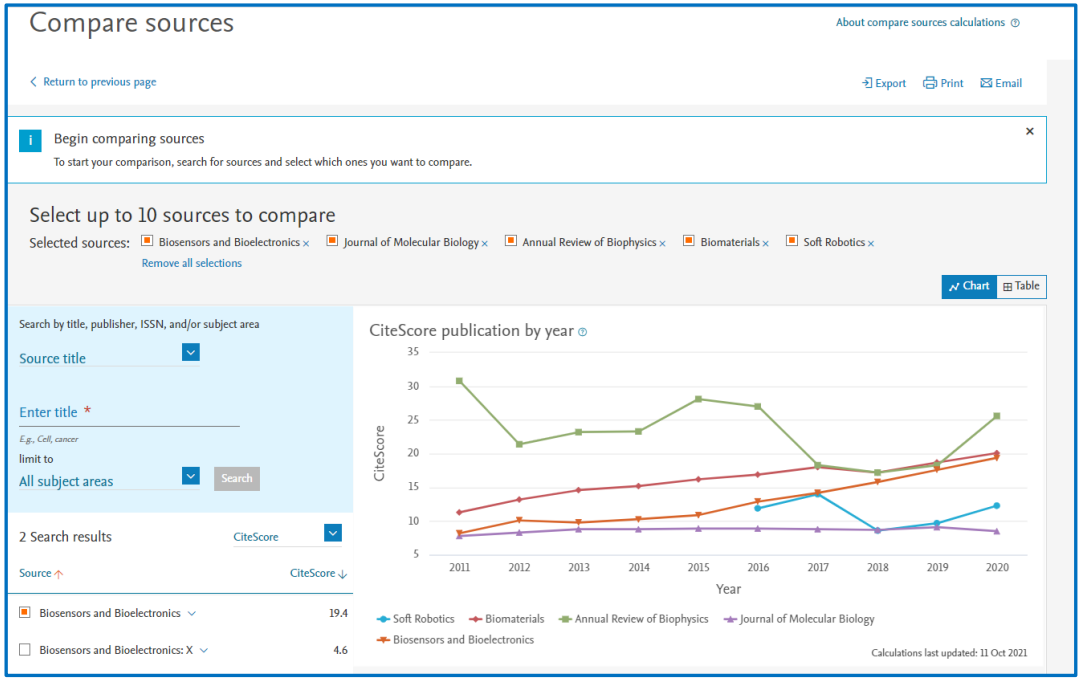
Step 3: Check the **CiteScore Tracker**

In which category does the journal rank the highest?

Idea 5. Use Scopus: compare sources

Idea 5: Scopus Compare Sources

Compare up to 10 journals

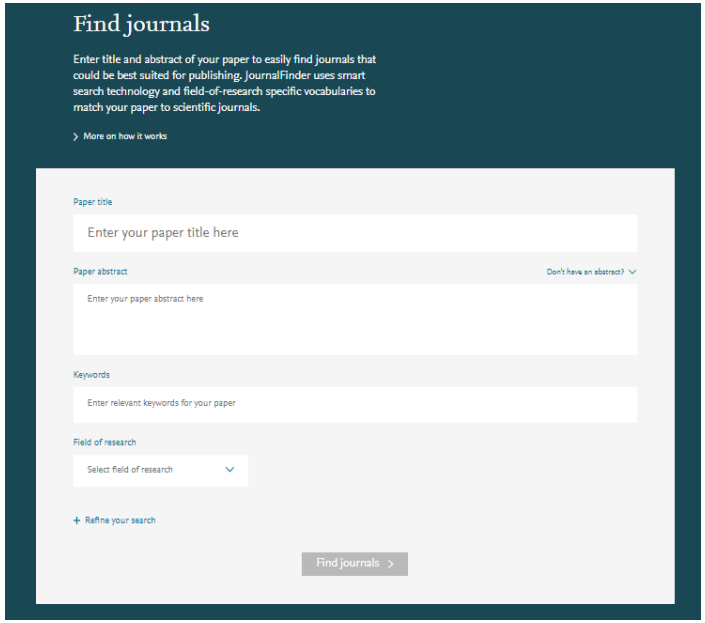


With the **Compare sources** option in Scopus, you can benchmark and understand the performance of choosen journals using the **CiteScore** annual value or other metrics.

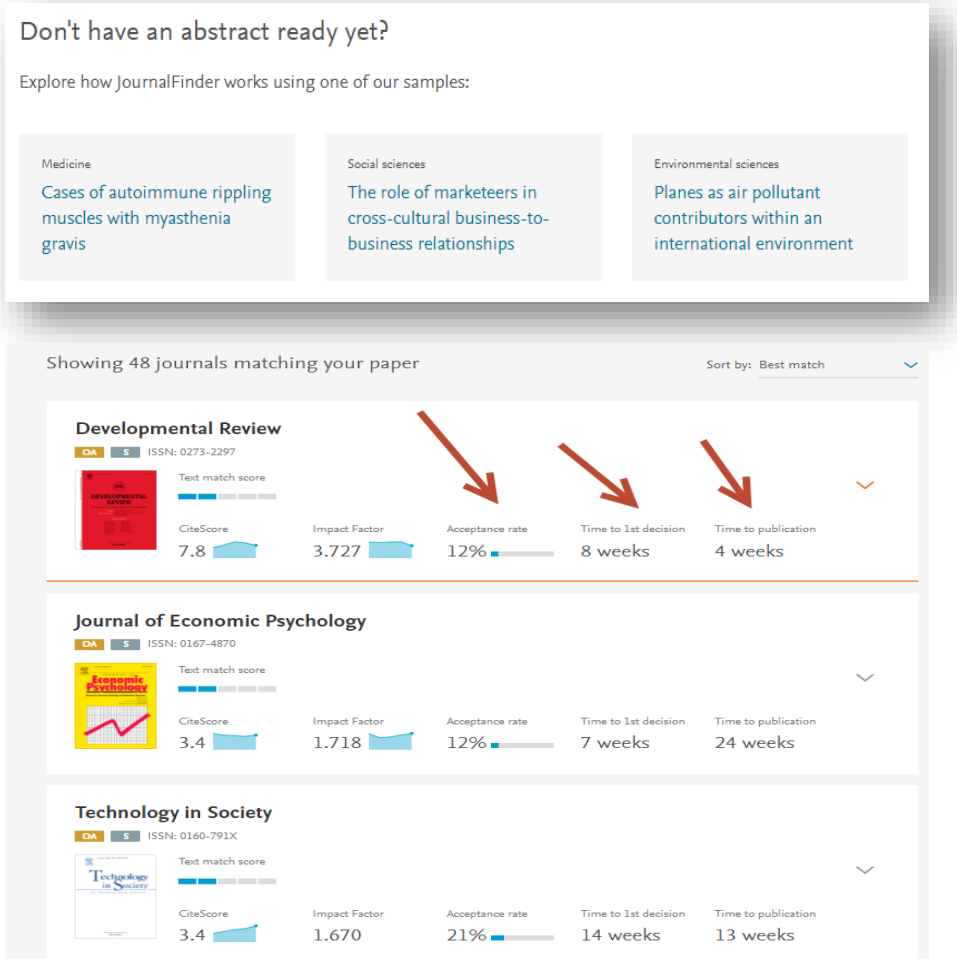
Idea 6: use the **Elsevier Journal Finder**

Idea 6: enjoy an automated Journal Finder

Elsevier Journal Matching tool



https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/

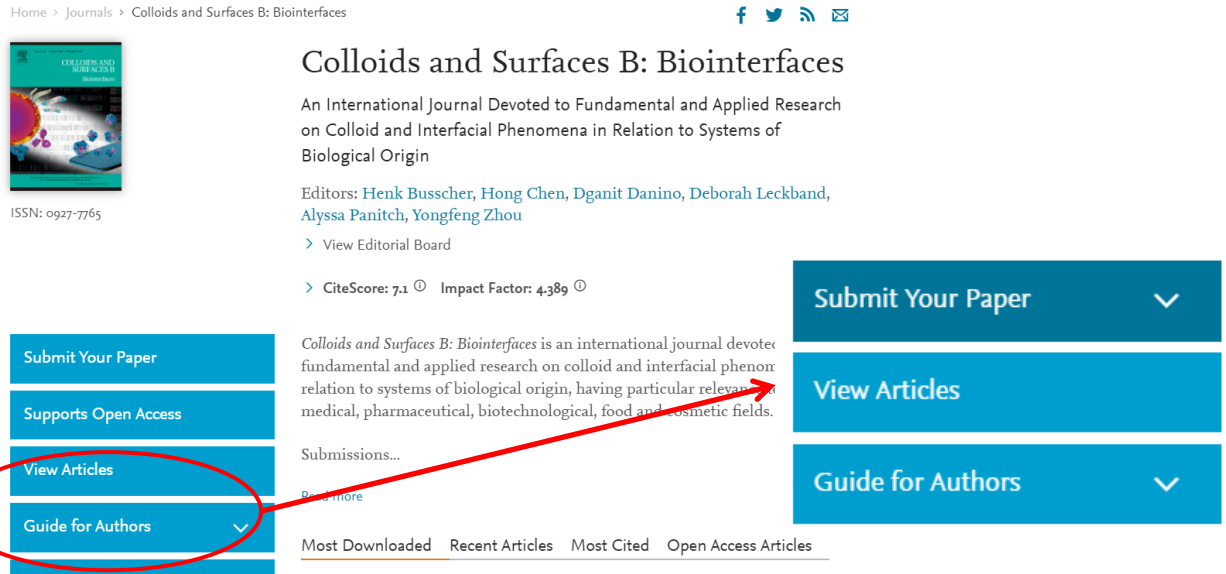


Choosing the right journal

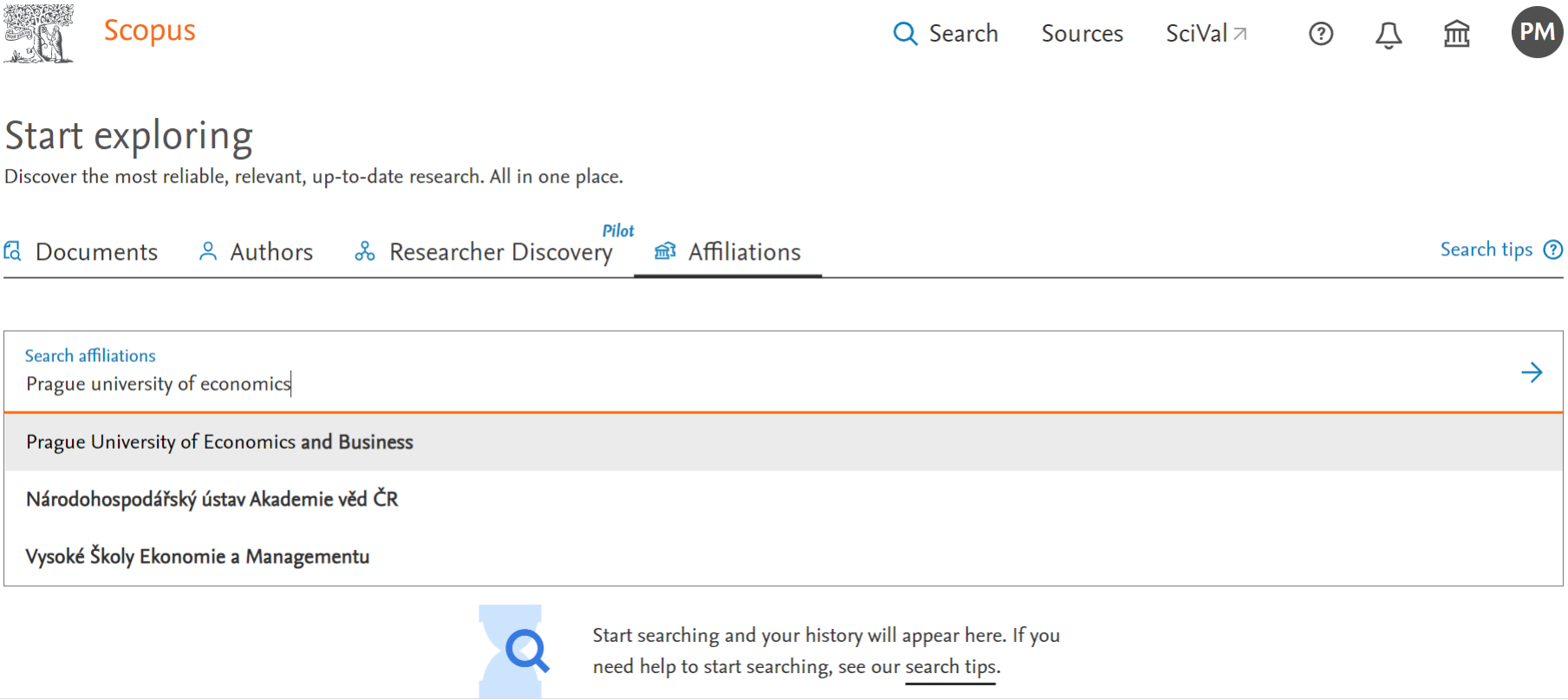
On the homepages you will find:

- Journal aims and scope
- Types of articles accepted
- Recently published articles
- **References in your own article will often lead you to the correct journal**

DO NOT submit manuscripts to more than one journal at a time



Idea 7: look at your peers



Idea 7: look at your peers

Prague University of Economics and Business

W. Churchill Sq. 1938/4, Žižkov, Prague
Czech Republic
Affiliation ID: 60017004
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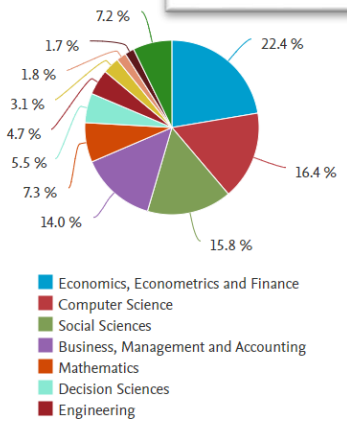
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Agricultural and Biological Sciences	243	Nursing	12
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Environmental Science	136	Veterinary	6
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Prague University of Eco

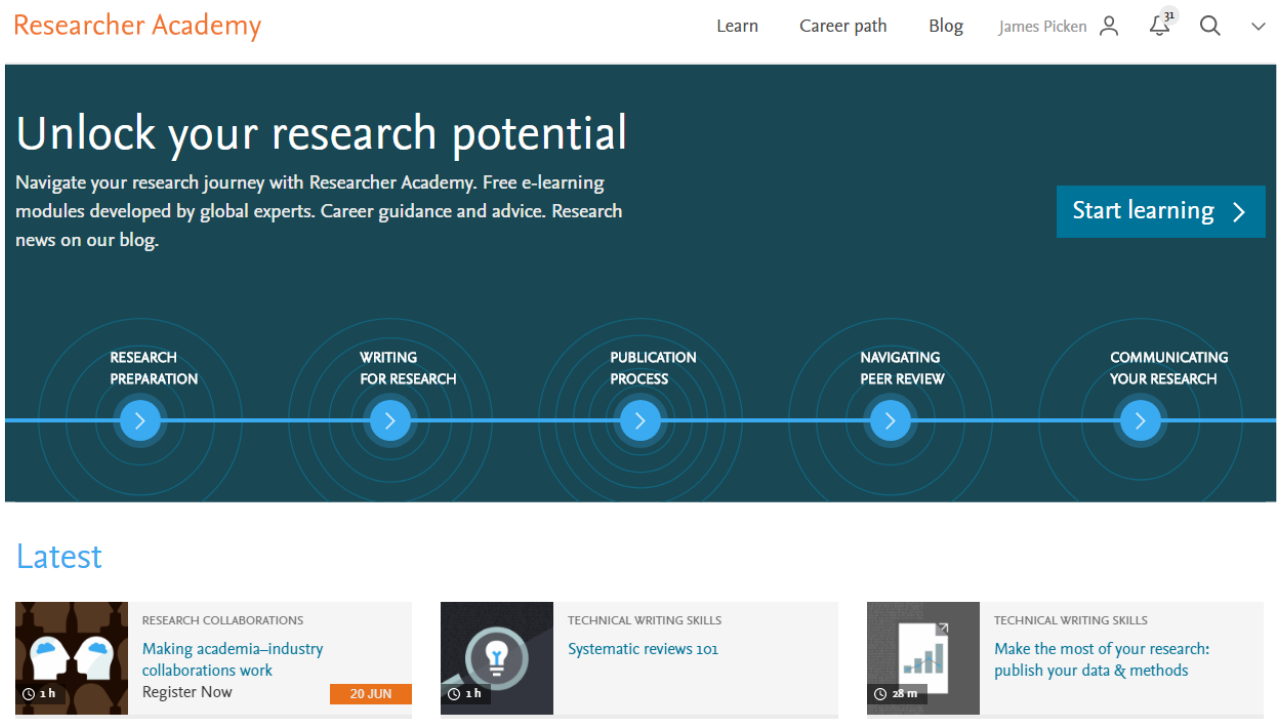


Source title

Politicka Ekonomie	(478)
Prague Economic Papers	(116)
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Valuable resources for authors

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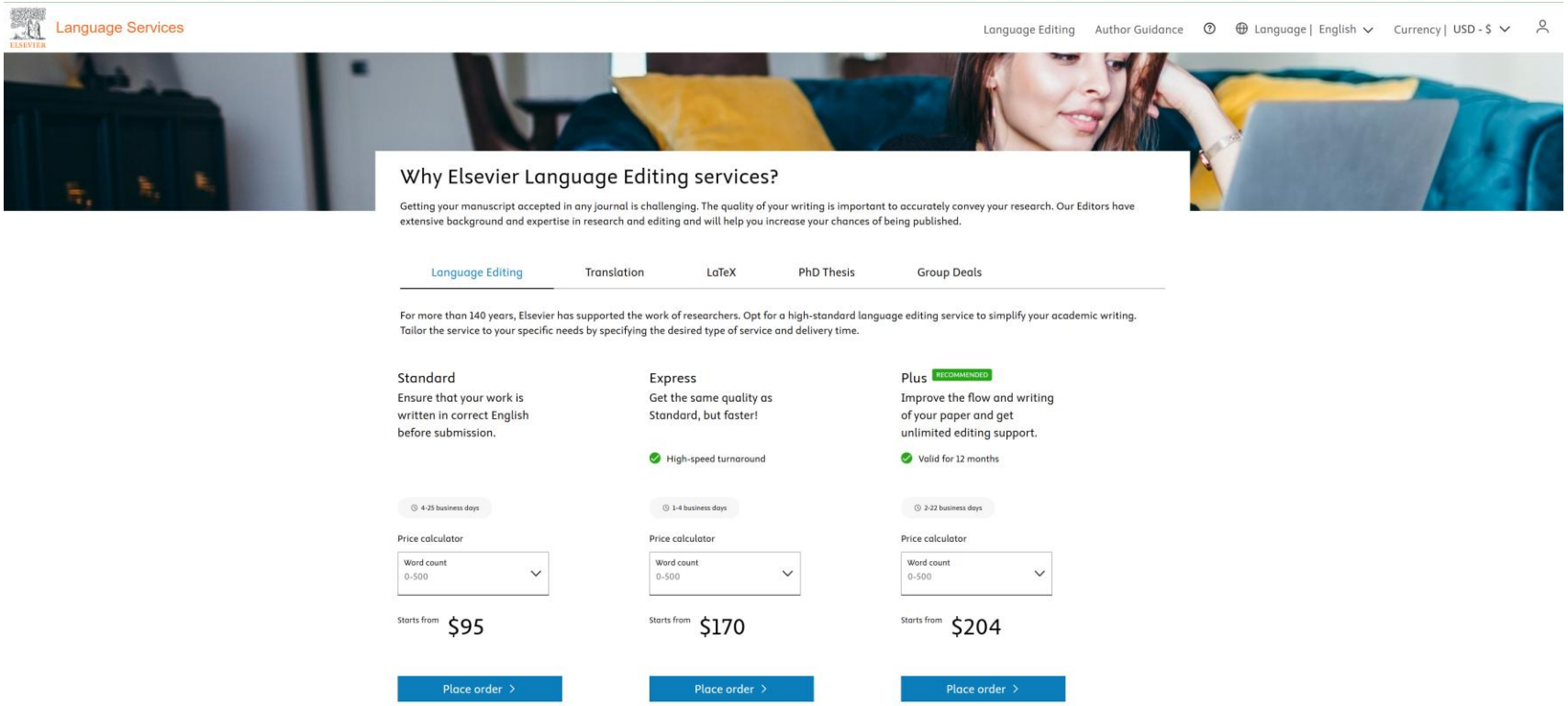
45% PhD/Postdoc

30% Masters

25% Other



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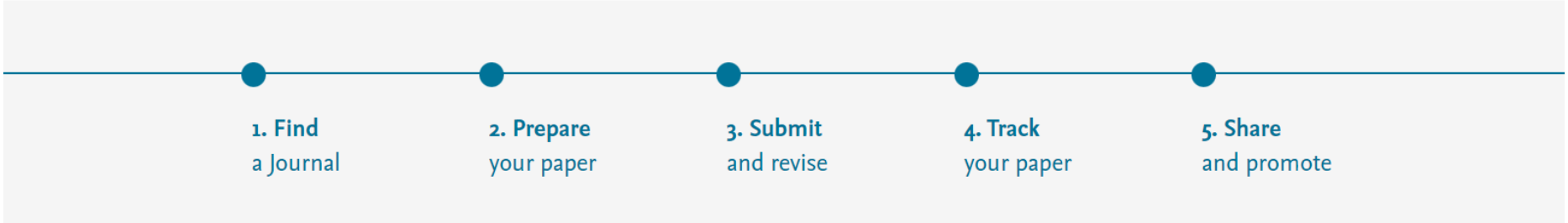


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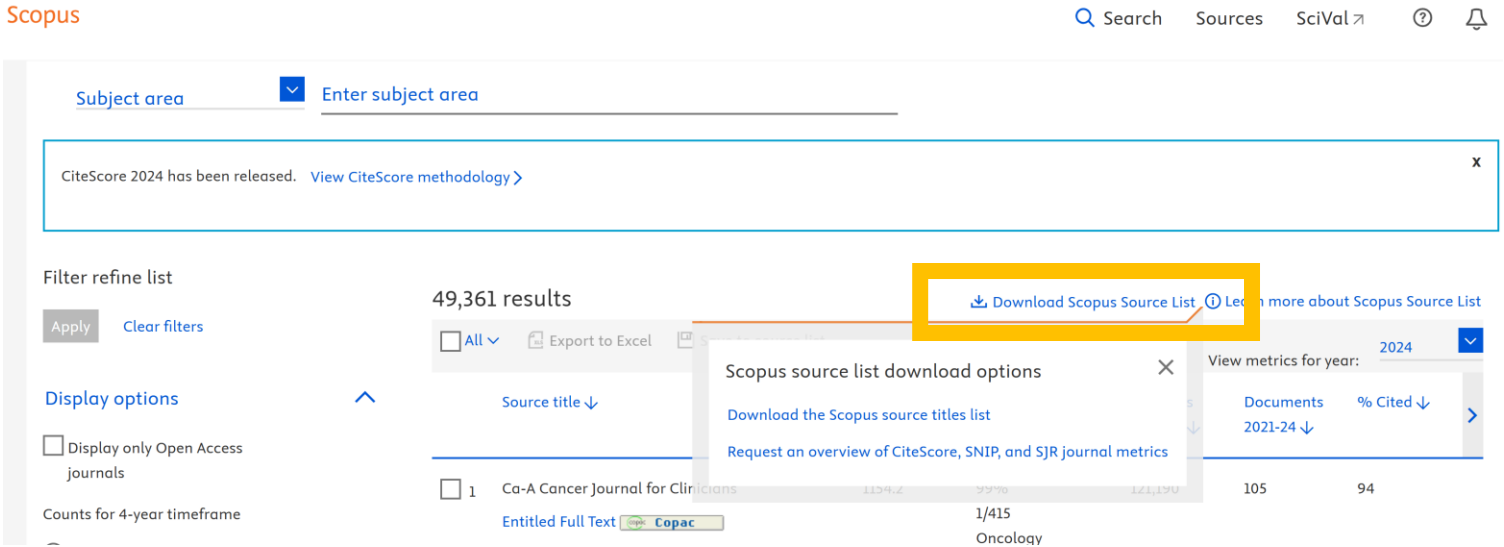


EMEA Learning Centre



Where to find information about indexed titles?

Monthly list can be found on the Scopus Sources page.



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Questions?